

**INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON CRIME
REDUCTION IN KENYA: A CASE OF MACHAKOS
COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been presented to any university for academic award.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my wife Juliet Waringa and my son Ryan Muriithi for the love and moral support they offered me to ensure completion of this course.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	-	Administration Police
KP	-	Kenya Police
NPS	-	National Police Service
ANOVA	-	Analysis of variance
CC	-	County Commissioner
CCTV	-	Closed Circuit Television
DCC	-	Deputy County Commissioner
CAPC	-	County Administration Police Commander
NARC	-	National Rainbow Coalition
OCPD	-	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS	-	Officer Commanding Police Station
OB	-	Occurrence Book
SCAPC	-	Sub County Administration Police Commander
SPSS	-	Statistical Package of Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at establishing the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, focusing on Machakos County. Crime affects the lives of all Kenyans and in turn the economy and this may make it difficult to achieve vision 2030. As Kenya seeks to move into a middle level income country, more should be done to improve on the security of business and individual members and especially focus on community policing. The task included; establishing the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction in Machakos County; assessing the influence of community policing crime prevention strategies on crime reduction in Machakos County; and establishing the influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction in Machakos County. The study reviewed previous studies through library research with a view to establish academic gaps which the present study sought to bridge. This study adopted a descriptive survey design and targeted households benefiting from community policing services in Machakos Sub County which was selected as the area of study for this report among the eight sub counties in Machakos County, National Police Service (NPS) officers from community policing unit and households in Machakos County. The sample size was 196 households living 200 meters around the Machakos Police Station and Administration Police (AP) Posts in Machakos Sub County. Systematic sampling for the households living around the police stations and posts was done for the study and a questionnaire used for data collection to gather information from the respondents. The study found that there exist a positive association between; police-community partnership and crime reduction in Machakos County, community policing crime prevention strategies and crime reduction in Machakos County, and police-community problem solving and crime reduction in Machakos County. This positive association suggests that when one factor increases, crime reduction in Machakos County, Kenya increases. The study concluded that police-community partnership, community policing crime prevention strategies, and police-community problem solving are factors influencing crime reduction in Kenya. The study recommends there is need for more funding; police community forums; more police posts; accessible police posts; using patrols; using contact persons for information; using watch programmes; use sharing of information; effective use of door to door contacts; increasing patrols; improve hotline responses; employ familiar police officers; reduce response time to crimes; better detection techniques; employing more police officers; better equipment; use technology; use of detection equipment; and make proactive arrests, in efforts to ensure community policing has a positive effect on crime reduction in Kenya. The study further recommends need to strengthening of relationship between the police officers and members of the public in order to reduce the level of mistrust especially by members of the public towards the police. Furthermore the National and County Government should develop policy to improve the on how the two levels of Government interact in regards to Community Policing implementation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Despite success in the fight against crime and terrorism in the recent years, Kenya continues to suffer from high levels of insecurity in both urban and rural areas. The global and regional security environment are experiencing challenges and opportunities that call for new approaches to how policing is done (Fleming, 2005). The Kenyan citizenry are experiencing serious problems with increased levels and nature of crime. Peri-urban and rural communities have not been spared either from this crime menace. Law enforcement leaders believe there are compelling reasons to change policies and the policing practice in their organizations. These reasons are ingrained in the history of policing and police research carried out during the last century, due to the changing nature of the social order, and in the evolution of crime and that affects these communities (Eck & Rosenbaum, 1994).

In this challenging environment, where police cope with an epidemic drug problem, increased threats of terrorism, gang activity, and an increase in levels of violence towards them, the concept of community policing is taking hold. Security Chiefs, in Umoja division of Nakuru County have embraced this approach to the problems of crime and have experienced enhanced performance with their limited resources and the strategy has had tremendous result, thereby attracting the attention of the National and County Governments across Kenya. Kimeli(2010) noted that the Government has recognized the value of bringing the people back into the policing process through partnerships between the police and the

community so that rising crime can be effectively dealt with. With the ever changing society, this is an approach that cannot be ignored by any Government. Communities must come together against crime, violence, and disregard for the law, and must make a commitment to partner with the police in reducing insecurity, crime and fear of crime. Chumba, (2012) asserts that police on the other hand must develop positive relationships with the communities they serve in order to address the most urgent concerns of community members.

Ferreira (2001) argues that the wounds caused by questionable police involvement in government suppression of the citizens of former non-democratic societies would be healed the fastest if community policing becomes a reality based on trust and cooperation. Only then will the police be able to truly serve and protect those model citizens who strive to obey the laws that their own democracy creates. An effective policing strategy must provide a framework that allows community members to participate in securing themselves, their properties and national interests. The promulgation of a new Constitution in August 2010 was designed to provide the bedrock for instituting extensive security sector reforms in Kenya after decades of demand for political and socio-economic transformation. Community policing strategies introduced almost a decade ago to enhance public confidence but which had produced little success were also set to become more effective once the reforms took hold. In recognition of the role community policing had earlier played in arresting runaway insecurity, Kenya embedded community policing strategies into her legislation and administrative structures.

According to the Constitution of Kenya in Article 244(e) while pronouncing the objects and functions of the National Police Service demands that the service fosters and promotes relationship with the broader society. According to the National Police Service Act, 2011, section 96(1), the service shall, in order to achieve the objects contemplated in the constitution, liaise with communities through community policing initiatives, with a view to establishing and maintaining partnership between the community and the Service, promoting communication between the service and the community, promoting co-operation between the Service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing, improving the rendering of police services to the community at national, county and local levels, improving transparency in the Service and accountability of the Service to the community, and promoting policing problem identification and policing problem-solving by the Service and the community.

The Kenyan Constitution, the National Police Service Act of 2011, and the strategic plans for Police Services have put focus on building partnership between the police and the communities. However with all this legislation, what has made it difficult and almost impossible to implement community policing initiatives as crime reduction strategy? Now, most of our communities live in small well-defined geographical areas. Our police officers on patrol and posts provide the bulk of the daily policing needs of the community, while assisted by their immediate supervisors. For community policing to be successful police officers need to increase positive contact with the community members. Currently police officers join the chiefs and assistant chiefs during “barazas” a Kiswahili phrase for forums,

where the citizens are sensitized on Government policies and issues affecting communities are addressed. It is in these meetings that security matters are addressed by the security team and the members of a community. In some areas the police officer in charge of a Police Posts summons business owners to sensitize them on the new legislation and discuss security issues in their locations and sub locations. Most police officers on the posts and patrol are familiar figures to the community and they understand the various aspect and cultures of the communities they serve. This increased police presence is vital in establishing trust and in reducing fear of crime among community members, which in turn, help create a sense of security.

According to Brogden and Nijhar (2005), the meaning of communities has considerably changed worldwide, from its original simple meaning. From a fairly localized and geographically confined concept, communities are now understood as much more complex entities. All these “communities” should be included when making vital security decisions concerning the larger community. There still is very little research on the influence of community policing in reducing crime in Kenya. This study will attempt to unveil the notion of community policing and how it is understood by the community and the police in Kenya while trying to find out the impediments to its successful implementation.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Community policing was officially launched in Kenya on April 27, 2005 by the then President MwaiKibaki, as a crime prevention strategy although it is not well implemented.

During its initiation there was a remarkable drop in crime. Even the Government noted and commended chiefs and their assistants, surprisingly forgetting the role the wider community played (Kihara, 2007). However, it is worth noting that since the inception of community policing in Kenya as a way of reducing crime, crime levels have still been on the rise. Cities, towns, estates and villages in Kenya have recently been hit by a wave of violence, with insecurity accounts ranging from organized terror gangs, to violent robbery, abductions, poaching, cattle rustling, terrorism and murders. Machakos County has not been spared of the either.

Close to a decade now, since its inception in Kenya, community policing is again gaining prominence due to the rise of insecurity levels. This is evident with National community policing “NyumbaKumi” initiative, a Kiswahili phrase meaning ten households, where the citizens are encouraged to form clusters of ten household and to know each other. Previous governments have tried to implement community policing, immediately and everywhere and this has been sometimes unproductive. Kimeli, (2010) also states “this was a mistake because community policing in itself is diverse in nature and its intention is to focus on the security of a particular community, understand their particular security needs and develop tailor made solutions that address those needs.”

Mukinda (2010), notes that the Kenya Police Service faces numerous challenges when dealing with crime in Kenya. Among such challenges includes mistrust between the community and the police, which drastically increases the challenges of effective crime

reduction. This is made worse by the low police-citizen ratio thus necessitating an ineffective participation of the communities in policing (UNODC, 2009). This research therefore aimed at determining the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya; a case of Machakos County. It also aimed at identifying challenges facing the proper implementation of community policing.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, a case of Machakos County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to establish the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, a case of Machakos County. The study specifically sought to;

- i. To establish the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction in Machakos County.
- ii. To assess the influence of community policing crime prevention strategies on crime reduction in Machakos County.
- iii. To establish the influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction in Machakos County.

1.5. Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions;

- i. What influence does police-community partnership have in reducing crime in Machakos County?
- ii. How effective is community policing crime prevention strategies in curbing crime in Machakos County?
- iii. What is the role of the police and the community in problem solving strategy on crime reduction in Machakos County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Crime and fear of crime affects the life of everyone. Its effects are far more damaging as they not only affect an individual's performance but are also threats to national security. Community policing is key in improving the quality of lives of individuals as it helps to minimize fear of crime and creates safer neighborhoods. The findings of this study will be useful in helping the policy formulators to review the community policing policy, emphasizing its strengths and restructuring the weak points in order to make the implementation process more effective.

The study will also benefit the police as they will be aware of how effective community policing initiatives are, so that they know the areas to emphasize on and those that need improvement. The research will also be useful to community members as the finding of the study will address the gap between the police and the community focusing on improving the

engagement between the citizens and the security agencies. In this way reporting of criminal activities by the citizens will be greatly improved. The study will most likely attract support both from the citizens and the security agencies as they will benefit from its findings.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study was carried out within Machakos County. It focused on the influence of community policing on crime reduction. For a comprehensive study the researcher adopted a descriptive research design to target both the police officers and residents of Machakos County.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) noted that limitations are an aspect of research that may influence the research negatively but over which the researcher has no control. Some of the limitations that were met in the cause of the research study and had a substantial influence to the attachment of the objectives of the study include:-

Reluctance among the respondents: The study faced reluctance among the respondents in answering of the research questions, due to the intrusive nature of the study. To counter this however, the researcher obtained consent to carry out the study and also assured the respondents of confidentiality.

Most of the residents in Machakos County are Kamba speaking and the researcher faced language barriers especially during interviews. However, to counter this, the researcher used an interpreter during interviews.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study made the basic assumptions that Machakos County had the best representation to provide the required data for the study and that the information collected from the sample population would be a true and accurate representation of the entire population. It also made the assumption that the sample results would be sufficient to make generalizations and conclusions about the entire population.

1.10 Definitions of significant terms

Community	Means the approach to policing that recognizes voluntary participation of the local community in the maintenance of peace and which recognizes that the police need to be responsive to the communities and their needs, its key element being joint problem identification and problem solving, while respecting the different responsibilities the police and the public have in the field of crime prevention and maintaining order (The National Police Service (NPS) Act, 2011).
Policing	

Problem solving Is an interactive process, involving police and communities identifying crime problems and developing appropriate solutions; problems are not limited to crimes, and solutions do not usually have to involve arrests (Weisheit et al., 1994).

Organizational structure Refers to the way that an organization arranges people and jobs so that its work can be performed and its goals can be met. Thus, procedures are established that assign responsibilities for various functions. It is these decisions that determine the organizational structure.

Community-police partnership Is a collaborative effort of both the community and police officers in addressing issues of crime to achieve desired outcomes. The partnership is mutually beneficial to police and the community

Crime-prevention strategy is an intervention and problem identification by community policing officers to avoid conflict based on misunderstandings between community and police in an effort to reduce crime.

Nyumba-Kumi Initiative is a strategy of anchoring community policing at the house hold level. These households can be in residential houses, in an estate, a block of houses, a street, a market centre, a gated community, or a village.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This chapter looked at the background to the study, followed by a comprehensive study of the statement of the problem. It states the overall objective of this study as to determine the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, a case of Machakos County.

The specific objectives of the study are: to establish the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction in Machakos County: to assess the influence of community policing strategy on crime reduction in Machakos County: to establish the influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction in Machakos County. The research questions are developed followed by the significance of the study. Delimitation and limitations of the study are made and assumptions for the study made. Finally definition of key terms is developed to facilitate the full understanding of the text by the readers. Chapter two provides a salient review of literature related to the study that illuminates work which has influenced this research and which justifies the need for extending the current research. Chapter three details the research methodology which will be employed in this research. Chapter four discusses key issues related to data presentation, analysis and interpretation. Chapter five presents the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations based on the research findings that are presented in the previous chapters.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature pertinent to the study as presented by various researchers, scholars' analysts and authors. The literature review has been sub-divided into seven sections. The introduction, background to the provision of information on Community Policing, the influence of police-community partnership in reducing crime, the influence of community policing crime prevention strategies on crime reduction, the influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction. This is followed by the theoretical framework and the conceptual framework.

2.2 Background to the provision of information on Community Policing

The concept of community policing is as old as police work. As early as 1829, Sir Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police when he served as Home Secretary of England. According to Peel (1829), the real key for policing is the police are the people and the people are the police. Peel believed that prevention of crime could be accomplished without intruding into the lives of citizens. Community policing is based on Peel's concept of prevention and has been embraced by many law enforcement organizations across the world. In the US context, Sherman & Eck (2006) argue that community policing arose 'from the crisis of legitimacy after the urban race riots of the 1960s' and should be distinguished from the less specific 'problem orientated policing'. In England and Wales, the need for a 'different community model of policing' was identified by John Alderson in the 1970s and

later by the Scarman Report on the riots in Brixton in 1981 (Tilley, 2003). Regardless of where community policing originated it is generally agreed that ‘there are significant benefits to be accrued by connecting the police and communities’ (Innes & Roberts 2008).

Community policing is based on its goal to prevent crime and promote better police-community partnerships. Community policing requires an investment in training with special attention to problem analysis and problem solving, facilitation, community organization; communication, mediation and conflict resolution, resource identification and use, networking and linkages, and cross-cultural competency (Larrabee, 2007). As a result, in many countries police services have ‘discovered’ that they need to form partnerships with the community in order to fight crime more effectively. This should not really come as a surprise – common sense dictates that the prevention and investigation of criminal behaviour, and other policing functions, are most effective when carried out with the full cooperation of the local community. Indeed, while some traditional methods of policing are outdated, it is fair to say that police services have ‘re-discovered’ a central element of ‘old style’ policing, which was premised on trusting, supportive relationships with local communities at station level. Community policing forms an integral part of the notion of any human rights-based approach to policing. By working closely with the community to prevent and solve crime, police are in a position to better protect the rights of the community, in particular of vulnerable groups. On the other hand, the community is in a good position to ensure that the police act in a professional and transparent way, and that they respect basic human rights.

Law enforcement is fundamentally about people – about personal relationships and management of people. It is about serving and protecting people and their basic human rights. It includes ensuring that police themselves are not vulnerable and are welcome in their communities. Hence, law enforcement cannot take place in isolation. Community policing has been developed as an operational strategy in response to the realities of change confronting police forces. It is also a strategy and principle which supports human rights, wider good governance and democratic policing. Community policing models are diverse and may comprise various characteristics (Habbert, 2006). However, many studies have identified four key areas of community policing which is the focus of this study. These are community police partnership, community police crime prevention, police community problem-solving and police organizational capacity.

2.2.1 The influence of community policing partnership in reducing crime

Enforcement-oriented policing with its accompanying centralized, bureaucratic command structure has apparently given way to an inclusive philosophy based on encouraging partnerships between the police and communities in a collaborative effort to solve crime and disorder (Williamson, 2008). Police need to engage with the community in partnerships to deal with crime and related problems, which includes working collaboratively with other public and private agencies (Cordner, 1998). Police and community should work in partnership not only to solve problems, but to reduce the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and neighbourhood decay (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1990).

According to Mwangi (2002) in her report titled “The need for a national policy on community based policing” Community partnership means adopting a policing perspective that exceeds the standard law enforcement emphasis. This broadened outlook recognizes the value of activities that contribute to the orderliness and well-being of a neighborhood. For Police officers to be effective in their law enforcement duties, they must create a relationship of trust and confidence with the community. These relationships needs to be based on trust by challenging people to accept their share of the responsibility, which in turn will enable parties to identify priorities, and develop responses to solve their own problems (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1990). Police are only one of the agencies responsible for addressing community problems, and other agencies need to take responsibility and respond to crime prevention and problem solving in partnership with police at all levels (Young & Tinsley, 1998). It is incumbent upon citizens to participate in matters of their security not only as part of their civic duties but also in the spirit of patriotism to their country. The community is an important element in a program’s failures or successes (Vinzant& Crothers, 1994). The expression “community partnership” has dominated both private and public sector management ideology for at least the last three decades (Roth et al., 2004).

According to Braiden (1992) establishing and maintaining mutual trust is the central goal of the first core component of community policing-community partnership. Previously, when a serious crime is committed the police have come out and encouraged the citizens to come out and provide any information that may assist in the investigations. But how is this different from the community policing approach to partnership? The distinction is that, in community

policing, the police become part of the community, and by being a part of the community, they participate in community activities such as helping crime victims, and resolve domestic conflicts. These activities assist develop trust between the police and the community. This trust will enable the police to gain greater access to valuable information from the community that could lead to the prevention of crimes.

Barley (1996) asserts that police, in addition to community members, should work closely with community organizations, businesses, and other agencies to improve the quality of life issues such as working with the municipality to remove graffiti, with landlords to properly maintain property, and working with parks and recreation agencies to provide recreational programs for youths. (Innes & Roberts 2008) states that ‘there are significant benefits to be accrued by connecting the police and communities’. There are many research studies in websites on community policing discussing practical matters from the viewpoint of professionals and police officers. However, many of these studies do not discuss on the quality and effectiveness of community policing partnership and the role it plays in crime reduction. Such studies are limited in the Kenyan context, and it is against this global perspective that a study on the influence of community policing on crime reduction can be appreciated.

2.2.2 Police - Community Crime Prevention

Community policing refers to a major change in the role of police (Walker & Katz, 2005). There have been attempts to accomplish a “crime prevention” goal rather than crime control

(Riechers& Roberg,1990).According to Virta (2008), although it has previously been argued that community policing is no longer ‘in vogue’, having been replaced by intelligence-led policing, community policing is still very much prominent in policing agendas. In South Africa, community policing has been characterized by a strong emphasis on the problem-solving and prevent strategy style of policing (Stevens &Yach, 1995).

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Uganda in 2009 presented a report that gave guidelines on key strategies to combat crime. The institutionalization of community policing in Uganda has helped to promote the advantages of a community approach in the minds of police and public alike. The diversified process requires that citizens must trust the police, while the police must have trust in the people in order for a sense of community to successfully take form.

Crime prevention strategy emphasizes an early intervention and problem identification by community policing officers to avoid conflict based on misunderstandings between community and police. The central tenets of community policing crime prevention have their roots in programs and studies in the 1970s in the US (Rosenbaum, 1986). Programs like citizen patrols and increasing lighting are examples. Roth (2004) states that prevention has, in many ways, been the gateway to community policing, as many of the earliest collaborative interactions with the public have been for prevention. To enhance prevention the police should organize and attend property owners and tenants meetings for purposes of sharing data and information that can be used to reduce and prevent crime. While Sherman and Eck

(2006) cite neighbourhood watch and community meetings as core strategies in crime prevention more studies need to be conducted to find out the effectiveness of the community policing crime prevention strategy in reducing crime in Kenya.

2.2.3 The influence of Police - Community problem solving in reducing crime

Problem solving is an interactive process, involving police and communities identifying crime problems and developing appropriate solutions (Young and Tinsley, 1998). Problem solving is based on the assumption that “crime and disorder can be reduced in small geographic areas by carefully studying the characteristics of problem in the area. And then applying the appropriate resources” And the assumption that “Individuals make choices based on the opportunities presented by the immediate physical and social characteristics of an area. By manipulating these factors, people will be less inclined to act in an offensive manner.” As stated by Kelly (1988) Problem solving is essential to community policing and as such, problems should not be limited to crimes, and solutions should not have to involve arrests (Weisheit et al., 1994). Police and the community should be empowered to adopt problem solving techniques and take every opportunity to address the conditions that cause incidents (Cordner, 1998).

The problem solving aspect of community policing relies more on preventing crime than traditional methods, through deterring offenders, protecting likely victims and making crime locations less conducive to identified problems (Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2007). While Bucqueroux, (2007) suggests that problem solving needs to be

measured by asking the question ‘is the problem solved?’ rather than focusing on traditional methods, such as, the number of arrests. (Cordner, 1998) identifies four steps for problem solving in which community input can be incorporated. These steps include, identification of the problem; analysis of the problem; a search for alternative solutions to the problem; and implementation and assessment of a response to the problem.

Community policing allows community members to bring problems of great concern to them to the attention of the police. Once informed of community concerns, the police should work with citizens to assist in solving the problems of concern to the police. Community problems might include idle unemployed youth who often assemble in street corners, a high number of street families around the estates going through the garbage, traditional cultures such as witchcraft causing anxiety and fear among the community members.

An example of problem solving approach, officers on patrol may have noticed a relationship between wife assaults and excessive drinking before and after hours. These officers, their supervisors, and community members might explore ways to close down those pubs selling beyond the set hours, and those with alcohol problems may be assisted to attend rehabilitation programs. Senior-level police commanders and community leaders might discuss with women’s groups about providing temporary housing and counselling for victims and their families. Although much research studies have been done on problem solving as a community policing strategy in relation to the crime, there is need for more research to

evaluate the effect of the community policing problem solving strategy on crime reduction in Kenya and more specifically in Machakos County.

2.2.4 Organizational Capacity

Organisational elements are not part of community policing practices, per se, but do greatly affect their implementation. Therefore, an organisation needs to support changes to promote community policing (Cordner, 1999). Organizational structure involves giving more authority to line officers, embracing line officers' input in departmental management, and modifying promotional standards regarding community-policing activities which might facilitate the process of cultural change in the organization (Glensor, Correia, & Peak, 2000). It emphasizes on the styles of leadership, management, and supervision that give more emphasis to organizational culture and values (Vito, Walsh, & Kunselman, 2005).

Organizational culture distinguishes the type of activities in which officers engage (Smith, 2001). The management style in community policing involves maintaining discipline by stressing departmental rules and regulations (Walker & Katz, 2005). According to Kappeler and Gaines (2005), police managers in community policing should assist line officers in developing community contacts and in finding resources to solve community problems. Vertical staff meetings might achieve this task where line officers can discuss issues that emerged in the communities they serve with their supervisors (Kappeler et al., 2005). Literature on this aspect of community policing well explains the concept behind it, but little

research provides a relationship between organizational capacity in community policing and its role in crime reduction.

2.3 Social disorganization theory

The intended research is based on the theory of social disorganization. This theory was developed by Shaw & McKay (1942). It is based on the notion that disorganized communities cause crime because informal social controls break down and criminal cultures emerge. They lack collective efficacy to fight crime and disorder. Using spatial maps to examine the residential locations of juveniles referred to Chicago courts, Shaw and McKay discovered that rates of crime were not evenly dispersed across time and space in the city. Instead, crime tended to be concentrated in particular areas of the city, and importantly, remained relatively stable within different areas despite continual changes in the populations who lived in each area. In neighbourhoods with high crime rates, for example, the rates remained relatively high regardless of which racial or ethnic group happened to reside there at any particular time, and, as these previously “crime-prone groups” moved to lower-crime areas of the city, their rate of criminal activity decreased accordingly to correspond with the lower rates characteristic of that area. These observations led Shaw and McKay to the conclusion that crime was likely a function of neighbourhood dynamics, and not necessarily a function of the individuals within neighbourhoods.

For police the insight of social disorganization is that they are called on to address minor quality of life occurrences and incidences of social disorder to prevent more serious crime

and they must take specific steps to increase the capacity of communities to exert informal social control. The theory stresses the importance of organizing communities in the change processes with the primary goal being the development of formal social control mechanisms within the communities and not merely increased enforcement by police officers. Organisations of communities can entail talking to local business owners to help identify their problems and concerns, visiting residents in their homes to offer advice on security, and helping to organize and support communities watch groups and regular community meetings.

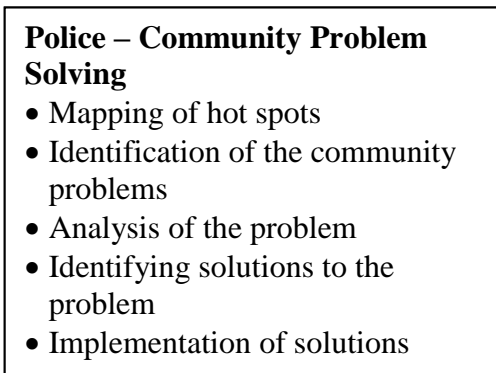
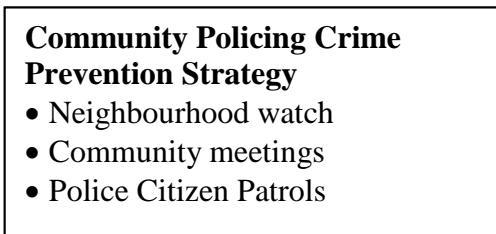
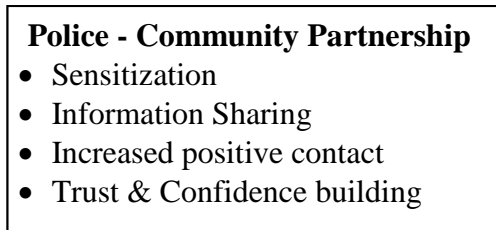
Social disorganization theory is narrower in scope than the overreaching community policing philosophy and fits well within the community policing context. For example unlike community policing philosophy, social disorganization does not attempt to identify specific organizational changes in law enforcement agencies that are necessary to institutionalize these types of police interventions. Situating the theory within the broader community policing philosophy can help to advance the organizational changes necessary to make social disorganization interventions successful and sustainable.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

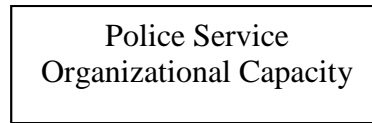
The conceptual framework in figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the dependent and independent variables of the study. Partnership would be effective through building trust and confidence between police and community. For officers in posts this entails talking to local business owners to help identify their problems and concerns, visiting residents in their homes to offer advice on security, and helping to organize and support communities watch

groups and regular community meetings. Prevention strategies as a result of police community partnership will be indicated by ability of both the police and community to identify crime problems, possible avenues for reporting those problems and actions taken by both police and community to solve problems.

Independent Variables



Moderating Variable



Dependent Variable

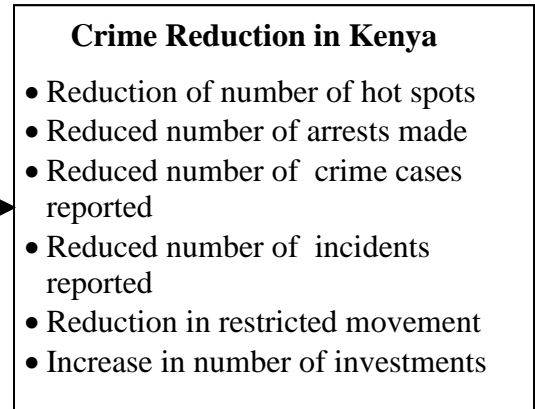


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology used in the study and is sub-divided into seven sections. These are the research design, description of target population, sample size determination and sample, sampling procedure, description of data collection instruments, methods of determining the validity and reliability of instruments, data collection procedure, ethical considerations and lastly the operational definition of variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design to establish the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) noted that the first step in descriptive studies is to define the questions that are to be answered. They noted that this step is extremely important because it ensures that the data collected are relevant to the questions raised. Gay quoted in Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) defines descriptive research as a process of collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects in the study. Descriptive studies as described in Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) is a study that seeks to obtain information that describes existing phenomenon by asking individuals about perception, attitudes, behavior and values.

According to Orotho (2005), “descriptive survey design is used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow researchers to gather information, summarize, present and interpret for the purpose of clarification.” Best and Khan, (1993) suggest that descriptive survey design is the most appropriate design in the behavioral sciences as it seeks to find out factors associated with occurrence of certain events and conditions of behavior. Descriptive studies are undertaken to understand the characteristics of organizations that follow certain common practices. The goal of a descriptive study, therefore, is to offer to the researchers a profile or to describe relevant aspects of the phenomena of interest from an individual, organizational, industry-oriented, or other perspective (Kothari, 2003). This method has been adopted for the study because of time constraint as it is quick and cheap, provide descriptive role, and also examines associations. The descriptive study also attempt to go further than just providing information on the frequency (or level) of the attribute of interest in the study population by collecting information on both the attribute of interest and potential risk factors.

3.3 Target Population

The target populations were households benefiting from community policing services in Machakos County. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define population as an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. For the purpose of this study the researcher focused on Machakos Sub county as a representative of the other seven sub counties namely;- Athi-River, Mwala, Kathiani, Kangundo, Matungulu, Yatta and Masinga. This was because the sub county holds the county headquarters and it had common

observable characteristics necessary as a representative of the other sub counties to make the study a success. Machakos Sub County has eighteen police posts and two police stations. The estimated number of households living within a radius of one kilometer from a police station or police post is 4800. Electively, Machakos Sub-county has one constituency namely Machakos Town Constituency which has seven County Assembly wards namely Kalama, Mua, Mitituni, Machakos Central, Muvuti/Kiima-Kimwe, Mumbuni North and Kola ward (IEBC, 2013). The police stations and police posts in these wards formed the basis of identifying the target population, with those households living at a radius of one kilometer from the police post or station being the subject of study. The study worked with the two police stations in Machakos Sub-county which have at least five Community Policing officers and the 18 Administration Police Post in the Sub County. The study participants were the household's representative above the age of 18 years.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This section describes the sample size determination and the sampling procedure that was used to select the subject of the study.

3.4.1 Sample Size

Brinker (2006) defines sampling as a systematic selection of representative cases from the larger population. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) explain that where time and resource allows, a researcher should take as big sample as possible. However, resource and time tend to be major constraint in deciding on the sample size to use. The sample size was determined

using the following formula based on the available resources and the time available to carry out the study. Based on the sample size determination formula as described in Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) which states that, if the target population is less than 10,000 the required sample size will be smaller. In such a case, calculated a final sample estimate using the following formula

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where:

n = desired sample size (when the target population is more than 10, 000)

Z = the standard normal deviate at the required confidence level of 95%

P = the proportion in the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured estimated at 50% of the total population.

q = 1- p

d = the level of statistical significance test set at 0.07%

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.50) (0.50)}{(0.07)^2}$$

The sample size was therefore 196 households.

Based on the sample size determination tables which gives the estimates from total number of questionnaires received, the estimated sample size for a population of more than 10,000 with 7% precision are estimated at 196 which is similar to the sample size obtained above.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study used cluster sampling for clustering of households located around the police station and posts. In cluster sampling, the first step is similar in that you also divide the population into mutually exclusive groups called clusters. The second step is then to select a cluster using simple random sampling (Aditadwinanti, Jing, Lee, Trevor, & Mohamed, 2013) The first house hold was selected randomly there.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection was done by use of questionnaires and key informants interview.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

The questionnaires' according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) are used to obtain important information about the population. Each item in the questionnaire is designed to address a particular research question of the study. The researcher must also know how the information from each questionnaire will be analyzed. The questionnaires that were used were both open and close ended questions. The questionnaires were sub-divided in various sections such as the demographic information, community policing and its effectiveness on crime reduction, preventive strategy, problem solving strategies and crime, and general information about trends and occurrences of crime. This ensured that the data collected addresses the independent and dependent variables and answered the research questions. The questionnaire was administered to members of the households.

3.5.2 Interview Guide

Qualitative research relies quite heavily on in-depth interviewing. Qualitative, in-depth interviews typically are much more like conversations than formal events with predetermined response categories. The researcher had to explore a few general topics to help uncover the participant's views but otherwise respect the way the participant frames and structures the responses. This method was used among the National and county government officials and community policing officers responsible for rolling out the community policing initiatives in their areas of jurisdiction. A structure open ended questionnaire was used whereby each officer was required to provide answers by filling the spaces provided in the questionnaire. Two National Government officers and two County Government officers and two representatives from the NGOs were given the interview guides to fill.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the instruments

This section describes the validity and reliability of the research instruments.

3.6.1 Validity of the instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) validity refers to how accurately the data obtained in the study represents variables of the study. This is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on research results. This is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. Validity according to Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) is the extent to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure. Borg and Gall (1985) points out that

validity of an instrument is improved through expert judgement. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) stated that a researcher should develop accurate measures or instruments and standardize data collection procedures by holding a training session for everybody who will eventually be involved in the data collection exercise. This was done before the study commenced.

Content validity refers to the degree to which the content of the items reflects the content domain of interest. Is the content about what we say the test is about (Miller, 2003). Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) noted that because there was no statistical test to determine whether a measure adequately covers a content area or adequately represents a construct, content validity usually depends on the judgement of the experts in the field. Expert judgement was used to assess the content validity of the instruments by discussing the results with the supervisor, other experts in the field and fellow students in order to improve content validity of the instruments. Pre testing of the research instruments including the questionnaires and key informant interview guide was done which ensured standardization and ambiguities were addressed. This was used to ensure that the questionnaires were unbiased. Random sampling techniques were employed in data collection to enhance validity.

3.6.2 Reliability of the instrument

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda et al, 2003). Mugenda explains that reliability in

research is influenced by random error. Ursula, (2010) explained that a pilot study is as a small-scale trial, intended to assess the adequacy of the research design and of instruments to be used for data collection. To determine reliability of the research, questionnaires were piloted with community policing initiatives that had similar characteristic instruments with the ones used in this study. In the piloting process split half method was used by administering the questionnaires. Closed ended items were subjected to a pilot study that utilized a sample of ten households randomly selected.

3.7 Data collection procedure

Data collection was undertaken in a systematic manner. The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the University of Nairobi to obtain a research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology to conduct the study in Machakos County. Before the data collection started the researcher notified the Deputy County Commissioner (DCC) of the intention to undertake the research and to get his office approval and support. The researcher also notified the County AP Commander (CAPC) of his intention to undertake the research and also for his approval. The questionnaire is a printed or typed list of pre-determined questions by the researcher based on the objectives of the study. The researcher with the aid of research assistant visited the sampled respondents and administered the questionnaires. The respondents were guided on how to respond and were assured of confidentiality after which they were given questionnaires to fill within three days. The filled questionnaires were cross checked every day to ensure that they met the required standard.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Data entry and analysis was done using statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS). After data was collected, data cleaning was conducted, which involved identification of incomplete or inaccurate responses, which were corrected to improve the quality of responses. After data cleaning, data was coded and entered in the computer for analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The study yielded both the qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data were analyzed using various statistics including measure of central tendency such as mean, mode and median and distribution including percentages and frequencies. Qualitative data was analysed using content analysis based on analysis of meanings and implications emanating from respondents information and documented data.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

A research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology to conduct the study in Machakos County was sought. Confidentiality and privacy of the respondents were protected by keeping the information provided confidential. Voluntary and informed consent of the respondents was sought before the administration of the questionnaire, before conducting key informant interview. The benefits of the research were explained to the respondent; all the sources of finances used in conducting the research have been disclosed. The research permit was sought

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter the key issues related to data presentation, analysis and interpretation have been discussed. This chapter is presented in three different sections. All three sections present study responses on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, a case of Machakos County. First, the research response rate has been computed and presented. Secondly, the demographic characteristics of the participants have been described. Thirdly, the findings on the two key objective areas of the study which are community policing and its effectiveness on crime, and general information about trends and occurrences of crime have been presented and interpreted. The responses were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data has been presented in tables.

4.2 The Response Rate

Out of 196 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 193 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 98.5 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.1;

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Responses Rate

	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	193	98.5
Not Returned	3	1.5
Issued	196	100.0

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents in this section of the study were households across Machakos County who were of different categories. The categories were characterized by gender, age, household members, academic achievement and occupation in Machakos County. The summary of the household's distribution by their gender is given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Distribution of households by Gender

Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Male	103	53.4
Female	90	46.6
Total	193	100.0

According to the data shown in Table 4.2, out of 193 households who participated in the study, 103 (53.4%) the majority were males while 90(46.6%) were female. The findings

could be an indication that most of the households in Machakos County are dominated by males. The distribution of households by age is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Distribution of households by Age

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
18-25years	55	28.5
26-35 years	67	34.7
36-45 years	57	29.5
Above 46 years	14	7.3
Total	193	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.3 that, majority of the households (67) are aged between 26-35 years 67 (34.7%), 57 (29.5%) are aged 36-45 years, 55 (28.5%) are aged 18-25 years and 14 (7.3%) are aged above 46 years. The distribution of household members by their gender is given in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Distribution of households members by Gender

Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Males		
None	9	4.7
1-2	97	50.3
3-4	75	39.9
5-6	8	4.1
<hr/>		
Total	193	100.0
<hr/>		
Females	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
None	4	2.1
1-2	86	44.6
3-4	81	42.0
5-6	13	6.7
7-8	2	1.0
More than 8	3	1.6
No response	4	2.1
<hr/>		
Total	193	100.0
<hr/>		

According to the data shown in Table 4.4, the respondents indicated that majority of the households had 1-2 male members (50.3%). The participants also indicated that the households had 3-4 males (39.9%), 5-6 males (4.1%), while a significant number of 4.7% indicated the households did not have male members. Majority of the respondents also indicated that the households had 1-2 female members (44.6%). The participants also indicated that the households had 3-4 females (42.0%), 5-6 females (6.7%), more than 8 females (1.6%) while 2.1% indicated the households did not have any female members. The distribution of the households by education level is given in Table 4.5

Table 4.5: Distribution of households by Education Level

Academic Achievements	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
No schooling	0	0.0
Primary	89	46.1
Completed primary	4	2.1
Completed secondary	88	45.6
Tertiary institution	9	4.7
University level	3	1.6
Total	193	100.0

The results in Table 4.5 indicate that, majority of the households have attained primary school level of education 89(46.1%) as their highest level of education. The findings also

reveal that a significant number of households have completed secondary school level of education 88 (45.6%), 9 (4.7%) have attained tertiary level of education, 4(2.1%) have completed primary school and 3 (1.6%) have attained university level as their highest level of education. The distribution of the households by occupation is given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Distribution of households by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Farmer	126	65.3
Civil servant	8	4.1
Business	32	16.6
Skilled	11	5.7
Unskilled	16	8.3
Total	193	100.0

The findings on Table 4.6 indicate that majority of households who participated in the study are farmers 126 (65.3%), business men/women 32 (16.6%), unskilled 16 (8.3%), skilled 11 (5.7%), and civil servants 8 (4.1%) by occupation.

4.4 Community policing and its effectiveness on crime reduction

This section looks at community policing and its effectiveness on crime reduction which is one of the objectives of the study. This section is divided into 3 parts namely: the community partnership and crime, preventive-strategy, and problem-solving strategies and crime.

4.4.1 Community Partnership and Crime

This section looks at community partnership and crime. The frequency of the involvement of the community in policing practices in the households' jurisdiction is given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Frequency of the involvement of the community in policing practices

Involvement	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very often	4	2.1
Often	42	21.8
Occasionally	67	34.7
Rarely	80	41.5
Total	8	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.7 that majority of the participants 80 (41.5%) indicated they rarely involve the community in policing practices. A significant number of participants indicated they involve the community in policing practices occasionally

67(34.7%), often 42 (21.8%) and very often 4(2.1%). The level of agreement with the statements regarding community partnership and crime is given in Table 4.8

Table 4.8: Statements regarding community partnership and crime

	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 We work with the community towards a common interest.	68.4	18.7	13.0
2 The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are.	51.3	40.9	7.8
3 We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community.	51.3	38.9	9.8
4 Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy.	27.5	41.5	31.1
5 Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police.	26.4	50.8	22.8
6 Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction.	8.8	9.3	81.9

The results in Table 4.8 indicate that, majority of the households(81.9%) strongly disagreed that trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction, while a significant number of participants (31.1%)strongly disagreed with there isconfidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy, asstatements regarding community partnership and crime. Table 4.8also reveals that a large proportion of the respondents disagreed with; the community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police (50.8%) as a statement regarding community partnership and crime. However, a large percentage of the respondents agreed;they work with the community towards a common interest (68.4%), the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are (51.3%) and they often have forums to discuss crime issues with the community (51.3%)as statements regarding community partnership and crime. The thoughts as to whether involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in the area are given in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Involvement of the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in respondents' area

Involvement of the community in community policing	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	150	77.7
No	43	22.3
Total	193	100.0

The results in Table 4.9 indicate that, majority of the households 150 (77.7%) agreed that involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in the area while 43(22.3%) disagreed. The study sought to find out some of the public and/or private agencies involved in community policing partnership to combat criminal activities in the area. The responses given include: chiefs; district officers; police; and county government. The most common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in the households' area of jurisdiction is given in Table 4.10

Table 4.10: Most common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in the area of jurisdiction

Most common techniques	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Media campaigns	10	5.2
Police-community forums	80	41.5
Accessible mini-stations	122	63.2
Community mobile stations	1	0.5
Total	193	100.0

The findings on Table 4.10 indicate that majority 122 (63.2%) of the households indicated that the most common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in their area of jurisdiction is through accessible mini-stations. Table 4.10 also reveals other common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in respondents area of jurisdiction are through: Police-community forums 80(41.5%), Media campaigns 10(5.2%) and Community mobile stations 1(0.5%).

The study sought to find out the challenges encountered in community partnership in an attempt to reduce crime in the area. The responses given include: lack of information; lack of funds; and lack of trust between the police and the community members.

The study further sought to find out suggestions on some ways in which partnership in community policing can achieve long term community partnership to combat crime in the area of jurisdiction. The responses given include: more funding; police community forums; more police posts; and accessible police posts.

4.4.2 The influence of Community Police crime prevention strategy on crime reduction

This section looks at crime preventive strategies used in community policing. The level of agreement with the statements regarding preventive strategies is given in Table 4.11

Table 4.11: Statements regarding Crime Preventive Strategy in Community Policing

Statements regarding Crime Preventive Strategy in	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Community Policing	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 Community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy.	6.2	1.6	92.2
2 Watch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities).	4.1	22.3	73.6
3 Community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs	54.4	37.3	8.3
4 Community-based intelligence is shared with the police.	25.9	49.7	24.4
5 Police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community.	42.5	45.6	11.9

The results in Table 4.11 indicate that, majority of the households (92.2%)strongly disagreed that community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy. Table 4.11 further reveals that majority of the households (73.6%)strongly disagreed thatwatch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities) as a crime prevention strategy. The findings further reveal that a large proportion of the respondents disagreed to; community-based intelligence is shared with the police (49.7%) andpolice patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community (45.6%), are statements regarding crime preventive strategy in community policing. However, a large percentage of the respondents agreed that community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs (54.4%) and police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community (42.5%)as statements regarding crime preventive strategy in community policing. The thoughts as to whether prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the households’ area as regards crime and disorder are given in the Table 4.12

Table 4.12: Whether prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the area as regards crime and disorder

Prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the area as regards crime and disorder	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	121	62.7
No	72	37.3
Total	193	100.0

The results in Table 4.12 indicate that, majority of the households 121(62.7%) agreed that prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the area as regards crime and disorder while 72(37.3%) disagreed. The reasons given include: hotline numbers have been provided; information sharing with the police; police patrols are not very often; there are very good people that share intelligence with the police; the police officers in patrol are not familiar with members; and the police transfers make it difficult for them to be familiar with the areas. The creation of new prevention strategies by the community-policing department created after any recent criminal activities in Machakos County is given in Table 4.12

Table 4.13: Creation of new prevention strategies by community-policing department after criminal activities in Machakos County

Creation of new prevention strategies by the community-policing department	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	124	64.2
No	35	18.1
I don't know	34	17.6
Total	193	100.0

The results in Table 4.13 indicate that, majority of the households 124(64.2%) agreed that community-policing department has created new prevention strategies after recent criminal

activities in Machakos County while 35(18.1%) disagreed and 34(17.6%) indicated they did not know. Some of the prevention strategies that the respondent is aware of include: there are visible patrols; nyumba kumi initiative; more street lighting; and there are CCTV cameras.

The study sought to find out the challenges that the respondent experiences in an effort to prevent crime and disorder activities in their area of jurisdiction. The responses given include: lack of enough resources; people don't turn up for community meetings; lack of fuel for the response; information given to the police might be used against you; mistrust; and police do not use intelligence sharing with the citizens.

The study sought to find out the suggestions that the respondent has in which community policing preventive strategy can be employed to reduce crime in their area of jurisdiction. The responses given include: using patrols; using contact persons for information; using watch programmes; use sharing of information; effectively use of door to door contacts; increasing patrols; improve hotline responses; employ familiar police officers; and reduce response time to crimes.

4.4.3 The influence of Community Policing Problem-solving strategies on crime reduction

The level of agreement with the statements regarding problem-solving strategies and crime is given in Table 4.14

Table 4.14: Statements regarding problem-solving strategies and crime

Statements regarding problem-solving strategies and crime	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
1 Specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented.	4.1	78.8	17.1
2 Failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities.	7.3	16.1	76.7
3 Police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities.	5.7	91.7	2.6
4 Police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity.	21.2	78.8	0.0
5 Solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police.	6.2	18.1	75.6

The results in Table 4.14 indicate that, majority of the households disagreed that police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities (91.7%), specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented (78.8%) and police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity (78.8%) are the statements regarding problem-solving strategies and crime. The table further reveals that a large proportion of the respondents disagreed that; failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities (76.7%) and solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police (75.6%) are the statements regarding problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. However, 21.2% of the respondents agreed police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity is true regarding problem-solving strategies and crime. The thoughts as to whether problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in the households' area of jurisdiction are given in the Table 4.15

Table 4.15: Effectiveness of problem-solving strategies in community policing in the fight against crime and disorder

Effectiveness of problem-solving strategies in community policing in the fight against crime and disorder	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	81	42.0
No	112	58.0
Total	193	100.0

The results in Table 4.15 indicate that, majority of the households 112(58.0%) disagreed that problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in their area of jurisdiction while 81(42.0%) disagreed. The reasons given include: police analyze information; police and community do not identify crime; community and police work together to solve crime concerns; police carry out proactive arrests; need to improve on use of technology; police are reactive to the crimes; and lack of proper technology to help analyze intelligence. The items commonly used by community police officers during their daily operations in minimizing criminal activities in the area is given in Table 4.16

Table 4.16: Items commonly used by community police officers during their daily operations in minimizing criminal activities in the area

Items commonly used by community police officers	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Communication technology	133	68.9
Sniffer dogs	37	19.3
Adequate police officers	171	94.3
Detection equipment	12	6.2
Total	193	100.0

The findings on Table 4.16 indicate that majority of the households indicated that the items commonly used by community police officers during their daily operations in minimizing criminal activities in the area are: havingadequate police officers 171(94.3%) and communication technology 133 (68.9%). A significant number of respondents also indicated community police officers use sniffer dogs 37(19.3%) and detection equipment 12(6.2%) during their daily operations in minimizing criminal activities in the area.

The study sought to find out the challenges that the respondent experience in an effort to identify the root causes and problems of criminal activities in their area of jurisdiction. The responses given include: lack of funding; secretive neighbours; lack of time to investigate; lack of personal security; mistrust; the negative attitude by the police towards the members of the community giving information; and lack of proper mechanisms to give intelligence. The study further sought to find out the suggestions that the respondent has in which problem solving as a strategy of community policing can be employed to counter crime in their area of jurisdiction. The responses given include: better detection techniques; employing more police officers; better equipment's; use technology; use of detection equipment; and make proactive arrests.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

Table 4.17: Correlation Analysis

Table 4.17 shows the correlation that exists between the variables of the study.

Correlations				
		1. Influence of Police Community partnership on crime reduction	2. Influence of community policing Prevention strategies on crime reduction	3. Influence of police community problem solving on crime reduction
1. Involving the community in community policing partnership has helped reduce crime levels in respondents area	Pearson Correlation	1		
2. Prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the respondents area as regards crime and disorder	Pearson Correlation	.076	1	
3. Problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in the respondents area of jurisdiction	Pearson Correlation	.253**	.026	1

The Pearson's correlation co-efficient of influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya and prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the area as regards crime and disorder is 0.076 and problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in your area of jurisdiction 0.253. These coefficients imply that there exists a positive association of between; prevention strategies in community policing as regards crime and disorder of 7.6% and problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder

in your area of jurisdiction of 25.3%. This positive association suggests that when prevention strategies in community policing as regards crime and disorder increases, crime reduction through community policing in Kenya, increases. Likewise, this positive association suggests that when problem-solving strategies in community policing increases, crime reduction through community policing in Kenya, increases.

4.6 Regression Analysis

4.6.1 Regression Analysis for police-community partnership and crime reduction

Table 4.18 shows the model goodness of fit that exist between community partnership and crime.

Table 4.18: Model Goodness of Fit

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.339 ^a	.115	.086	.399

a. Predictors: (Constant), trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction, the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are, we often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community, community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police, confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy, we work with the community towards a common interest

The study used Table 4.18 to establish whether the statements in regard to community partnership and crime have a linear dependence on the independent variables. The study

established a correlation value of 0.339. This depicts a good linear dependence between the two variables. An R-square value of 0.115 was established and adjusted to 0.086. The coefficient of determination depicts that statements in regard to community partnership and crime brings about 8.6% variations in community partnership and crime; however 91.4% of variations are brought about by factors not captured in the objectives.

Table 4.19: Analysis of Variance for police-community partnership and crime reduction

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.837	6	.639	4.020	.379 ^a
	Residual	29.583	186	.159		
	Total	33.420	192			

a. Predictors: (Constant), trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction, the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are, we often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community, community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police, confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy, we work with the community towards a common interest

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.837	6	.639	4.020	.379 ^a
	Residual	29.583	186	.159		
	Total	33.420	192			

- a. Predictors: (Constant), trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction, the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are, we often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community, community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police, confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy, we work with the community towards a common interest
- b. Dependent Variable: Do you think involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in your area

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the significance of the regression model as pertains to significance in the differences in means of the dependent and independent variables. The ANOVA test produced an f-value of 4.020 which was significant at $p=0.379$. This depicts that the regression model is not significant at 95% confidence level. That is, it has 37.9% probability of misrepresentation.

Table 4.20: Regression Coefficients for police-community partnership and crime reduction

Model	Coefficients ^a		Standardized		
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	1.369	.196		6.968	.000
We work with the community towards a common interest	.123	.047	-.211	-2.632	.109
The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are	.052	.052	.079	.990	.323
We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community	.022	.045	.036	.496	.620
Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy	.110	.040	.201	2.754	.056
Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police	.028	.042	.047	.665	.507
Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction	.133	.049	-.195	-2.728	.217

a. Dependent Variable: Do you think involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in your area

Holding other factors constant, a unit increase in working with the community towards a common interest would yield a 0.123 increase in police-community partnership on crime reduction however t-significance value 0.109 was established depicting that working with the community towards a common interest is significantly related to police-community partnership on crime reduction. A unit increase in the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are would yield a 0.052 increase in police-community partnership on crime reduction however t-significance value 0.323 was established depicting that, the community's interest in solving crime problems just as police are is significantly related with police-community partnership on crime reduction. A unit increase in often having forums to discuss crime issues with the community would yield a 0.022 increase in police-community partnership on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.620 was established depicting that holding forums often to discuss crime issues with the community is significantly related with police-community partnership on crime reduction.

A unit increase in confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy would yield a 0.110 increase in police-community partnership on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.056 was established depicting that confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy is significantly related with police-community partnership on crime reduction. A unit increase in community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police would yield a 0.028 increase in police-community partnership on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.507 was established depicting that community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to

frequent notices from the police is significantly related with police-community partnership on crime reduction. A unit increase in trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction would yield a 0.133 increase in police-community partnership on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.217 was established depicting that trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction is significantly related with police-community partnership on crime reduction.

4.7 Discussions of the findings on the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction

The study findings revealed that police-community partnership influence crime reduction in Machakos County in Kenya. The major finding of this objective was that households of Machakos County rarely involve the community in policing practices nevertheless they agreed that involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in the area. The study findings reveal that the most common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in Machakos County is through accessible mini-stations and police-community forums. Majority of Machakos County households strongly disagreed to trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction and also disagreed with the community being familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police. Other major findings are that in regard to police-community partnership and crime reduction, majority of the households agreed that: they work with the community towards a common interest; the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are; and they

often have forums to discuss crime issues with the community. The study findings are in line with Chumba(2012), Cordner(1998) and Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux(1990)who state that police need to engage with the community in partnerships to deal with crime and related problems, which includes working collaboratively with other public and private agencies not only to solve problems, but to reduce the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and neighbourhood decay.

4.7.1 Regression Analysis for preventive strategy

Table 4.21: Model Goodness of Fit for community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.185 ^a	.234	.198	.483

a. Predictors: (Constant), police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community, community-based intelligence is shared with the police, community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs, community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy, watch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities)

The study used Table 4.23 to establish whether the statements in regard to community policing crime preventive strategy and crime reduction have a linear dependence on the independent variables. The study established a correlation value of 0.185. This depicts a good

linear dependence between the two variables. An R-square value of 0.234 was established and adjusted to 0.198. The coefficient of determination depicts that statement in regard to community policing crime preventive strategy brings about 19.8% variations in crime reduction; however 80.2% of variations are brought about by factors not captured in the objectives.

Table 4.22: ANOVA for community policing crime preventive strategy and crime reduction

ANOVA ^b					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1.543	5	.309	1.324	.256 ^a
Residual	43.596	187	.233		
Total	45.140	192			

a. Predictors: (Constant), police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community, community-based intelligence is shared with the police, community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs, community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy, watch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities)

ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1.543	5	.309	1.324	.256 ^a
Residual	43.596	187	.233		
Total	45.140	192			

- a. Predictors: (Constant), police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community, community-based intelligence is shared with the police, community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs, community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy, watch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities)
- b. Dependent Variable: Prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on as regards crime and disorder

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the significance of the regression model as pertains to significance in the differences in means of the dependent and independent variables. The ANOVA test produced an f-value of 1.324 which was significant at $p=0.256$. This depicts that the regression model is not significant at 95% confidence level meaning it has 25.6% probability of misrepresentation.

Table 4.23: Regression Coefficients for community policing crime preventive strategy and crime reduction

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized		Standardize		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	1.211	.380		3.184	.002
Community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy	.026	.084	.027	.313	.755
Watch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities)	.041	.097	.046	.422	.674
Community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs	.043	.074	.057	.580	.563
Community-based intelligence is shared with the police	.049	.052	.072	.954	.341
Police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community	.110	.053	.153	2.072	.040

a. Dependent Variable: Do you think prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in your area as regards crime and disorder

Holding other factors constant, a unit increase in community police officers effectively using door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy would yield a 0.026 increase in community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.755 was established depicting community police officers effectively using door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy is significantly related with community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. A unit increase in the watch programs use (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities) would yield a 0.041 increase in community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.674 was established depicting that use of watch programs (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities) is significantly related with community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. A unit increase in community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs would yield a 0.043 increase in community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.563 was established depicting that community members being provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs is significantly related with community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction.

A unit increase in community-based intelligence is shared with the police would yield a 0.049 increase in community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.341 was established depicting that community-based intelligence being shared with the police is significantly related with community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. A unit increase in police patrols is visible,

accessible and familiar to the community would yield a 0.110 increase in community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.340 was established depicting that police patrols being visible, accessible and familiar to the community is significantly related with community policing crime preventive strategy on crime reduction.

4.8 Discussion of the findings on the influence of community-police crime prevention strategy in reducing crime

The study findings reveal that community policing crime prevention strategies influence crime reduction in Machakos County in Kenya. The major finding of this objective was that majority of Machakos County households strongly disagreed with community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy while a large proportion of the respondents disagreed to: community-based intelligence is shared with the police, and police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community. Other major findings are that majority of the households strongly disagreed with watch programs being used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities) as a crime prevention strategy, however, agreed that community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs. From the study findings majority of the households further agreed that community-policing department has created new prevention strategies after recent criminal activities in Machakos County, and some of the prevention strategies include: visible police patrols; nyumba kumi initiative; more street lighting; and existence of CCTV cameras. The findings support Roth (2004) findings that state prevention has, in many ways, been the

gateway to community policing, as many of the earliest collaborative interactions with the public have been for prevention and Sherman and Eck (2006) findings that cite neighbourhood watch and community meetings as core strategies in crime prevention.

4.8.1 Regression Analysis for problem-solving strategies and crime reduction

Table 4.24: Model Goodness of Fit for problem-solving strategies on crime reduction

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.500 ^a	.250	.230	.434

a. Predictors: (Constant), solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police, police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities, failure to adopt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities, police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity, specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented

The study used Table 4.24 to establish whether the statements in regard to police-community problem-solving strategies and crime reduction have a linear dependence on the independent variables. The study established a correlation value of 0.500. This depicts a good linear dependence between the two variables. An R-square value of 0.250 was established and adjusted to 0.230. The coefficient of determination depicts that statements in regard to

police-community problem-solving strategies brings about 23.0% variations in crime reduction; however 77.0% of variations are brought about by factors not captured in the objectives.

Table 4.25: ANOVA for police-community problem-solving strategies and crime reduction

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.754	5	2.351	12.470	.671 ^a
	Residual	35.251	187	.189		
	Total	47.005	192			

a. Predictors: (Constant), solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police, police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities, failure to adopt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities, police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity, specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented

b. Dependent Variable: Do you think problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in your area of jurisdiction

Analysis of Variance was used to test the significance of the regression model as pertains to significance in the differences in means of the dependent and independent variables. The ANOVA test produced an f-value of 12.470 which was significant at p=0.671. This depicts

that the regression model is not significant at 95% confidence level. That is, it has 67.1% probability of misrepresentation.

Table 4.26: Regression Coefficients for police-community problem-solving strategies and crime reduction

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized		Standardized		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	2.706	.375		7.216	.000
Specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented	.346	.091	.310	3.809	.789
Failure to adopt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities	-.110	.058	-.133	-1.904	.058
Police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities	-.178	.112	-.104	-1.595	.112
Police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity	-.220	.092	-.182	-2.377	.128
Solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police	.306	.061	-.359	-5.031	.567

a. Dependent Variable: Do you think problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in your area of jurisdiction

Holding other factors constant, a unit increase in specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented would yield a 0.346 increase in police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.789 was established depicting that specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented is significantly related with police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. A unit increase in the solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police would yield a 0.306 increase in police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.567 was established depicting that solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police is significantly related with police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction.

Table 4.26 reveals a unit increase in failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities would yield a 0.110 decrease in police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. However t-significance value 0.058 was established depicting that failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities is significantly related with police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction.

A unit increase in police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities would yield a 0.178 decrease in police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. However

t-significance value 0.112 was established depicting that police carrying out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities is significantly related with police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction. A unit increase in police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity would yield a 0.220 decrease in problem-solving strategies and crime however t-significance value 0.128 was established depicting that police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community is significantly related with police-community problem-solving strategies on crime reduction.

4.9 Discussions of the findings on influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction

Findings from the study reveal that police-community problem solving influence crime reduction in Machakos County in Kenya. The study findings revealed that in regard to problem-solving strategies on crime reduction, majority of Machakos Sub County households disagreed to: police carrying out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities; specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented; and police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity. The study results reveal a large proportion of the households disagreed to; failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities and solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police are the statements regarding problem-solving strategies and crime. Other major findings reveal majority of Machakos Sub County households disagreed with problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against

crime and disorder in their area of jurisdiction. Majority of the households also indicated that the items commonly used by community police officers during their daily operations in minimizing criminal activities in the area are: having adequate police officers and communication technology. The findings support Kelly (1988) who notes that problem solving is essential to community policing and as such, problems should not be limited to crimes, and solutions should not have to involve arrests. The findings also support Cordner (1998) who states that police and the community should be empowered to adopt problem solving techniques and take every opportunity to address the conditions that cause incidents.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the study. This is based on the research findings that is presented and discussed in the previous chapters. The study established several findings which make a direct contribution to knowledge and policy formulation. Recommendations both for further research as well as policy and practice have been made.

5.2 Summary of Research Findings

This study aimed at determining the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya focusing on Machakos County. The task included; establishing the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction in Machakos County; assessing the influence of community policing crime prevention strategies on crime reduction in Machakos County; and establishing the influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction in Machakos County. The study reviewed previous studies with a view to establish academic gaps which the present study sought to bridge. This was done through library research.

This study adopted a descriptive survey design and employed quantitative research as the main approach to guide the study. The study targeted households benefiting from community

policing services in Machakos County, Kenya. The study sampled and involved 196 households living at a radius of one kilometer from the police post or station. The research instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire to draw information from the respondents. To ensure validity of the instruments, expert opinion was sought. Data analysis commenced immediately after data collection. The analysed data was summarized into frequencies and percentages and presented in tables. This section comprises of discussions based on the specific research objectives of the study.

The study findings reveal that majority of households in Machakos County are dominated by males aged between 26-35 years who have attained either primary school or secondary school level of education as their highest academic achievements. The findings also reveal that majority of households have 1-2 males and 1-2 females. The research results show that majority of households in Machakos County main occupation is farming.

5.2.1 Major Findings on the Influence of Police-Community Partnership on Crime Reduction in Machakos County

The objective was to determine whether police-community partnership influences crime reduction in Machakos County in Kenya. The measurement of this objective was based on four indicators namely; sensitization, information sharing, increased positive contact, and trust and confidence building. The major finding of this objective was that the households indicated they rarely involve the community in policing practices but in same strength they agreed that involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce

crime levels in the area. Majority of the households indicated that the most common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in Machakos County is through accessible mini-stations and police-community forums.

From the results, majority of the households strongly disagreed that trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction and moreover disagreed to the community being familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police. With regard to police-community partnership and crime reduction, majority of the households agreed that: they work with the community towards a common interest; the community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are; and they often have forums to discuss crime issues with the community. Among the challenges encountered in police-community partnership in an attempt to reduce crime in the area as indicated by the households include: lack of information; lack of funds; and lack of trust between the police and the community members.

5.2.2 Major Findings on the Influence of Community Policing Crime Prevention Strategies on Crime Reduction in Machakos County

The second objective of the study was to assess the influence of community policing crime prevention strategies on crime reduction in Machakos County in Kenya. The measurement of this objective was based on three indicators namely; neighborhood watch, community meetings, and police citizen patrols. The major finding of this objective was that majority of

the households strongly disagreed with community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy while a large proportion of the respondents disagreed to: community-based intelligence is shared with the police, and police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community. Majority of the households strongly disagreed with watch programs being used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities) as a crime prevention strategy, however, a large percentage of the respondents agreed that community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs. The study results majority of the households agreed that prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in the area as regards crime and disorder.

From the study findings majority of the households further agreed that community-policing department has created new prevention strategies after recent criminal activities in Machakos County, and some of the prevention strategies include: visible police patrols; nyumbakumi initiative; more street lighting; and existence of CCTV cameras. Majority of the households indicated the following to be challenges they experience in an effort to prevent crime and disorder activities in their area of jurisdiction: lack of enough resources; people don't turn up for community meetings; lack of fuel for the response; information given to the police might be used against you; mistrust; and police do not use intelligence sharing with the citizens.

5.2.3 Major Findings on the Influence of Police-Community Problem Solving on Crime Reduction in Machakos County

The third objective was to establish the influence of police-community problem solving on crime reduction in Machakos County in Kenya. The measurement of this objective was based on five indicators namely; mapping of hotspots, identification of the community problems, analysis of the problem, identifying solutions to the problem, and implementation of solutions. The major finding of this objective was that regarding problem-solving strategies on crime reduction, majority of the households disagreed to: police carrying out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities; specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented; and police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity. The study results reveal a large proportion of the households disagreed to; failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities and solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police are the statements regarding problem-solving strategies and crime.

Majority of the households disagreed that problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in their area of jurisdiction. The reasons given include: police analyze information; police and community do not identify crime; community and police work together to solve crime concerns; police carry out proactive arrests; need to improve on use of technology; police are reactive to the crimes; and lack of proper technology to help analyze intelligence. Majority of the households also

indicated that the items commonly used by community police officers during their daily operations in minimizing criminal activities in the area are: having adequate police officers and communication technology. The households indicated the following as challenges they experience in an effort to identify the root causes and problems of criminal activities in their area of jurisdiction: lack of funding; secretive neighbours; lack of time to investigate; lack of personal security; mistrust; the negative attitude by the police towards the members of the community giving information; and lack of proper mechanisms to give intelligence.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

The study found that there exist a positive association between; police-community partnership and crime reduction in Machakos County, community policing crime prevention strategies and crime reduction in Machakos County, and police-community problem solving and crime reduction in Machakos County. This positive association suggests that when one factor increases, crime reduction in Machakos County, Kenya increases. The study therefore concludes that police-community partnership, community policing crime prevention strategies, and police-community problem solving are factors influencing crime reduction in Kenya.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

On the basis of the above, conclusions, the following recommendations were made for influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya

5.4.1 Recommendations for policy and practice

The study recommends there is need for more funding; police community forums; more police posts; and accessible police posts in as far as partnership in community policing is concerned so as to achieve long term community partnership to combat crime in Kenya.

The study also recommends there is need for using patrols; using contact persons for information; using watch programmes; use sharing of information; effective use of door to door contacts; increasing patrols; improve hotline responses; employ familiar police officers; and reduce response time to crimes in regard to community policing preventive strategies employed to reduce crime in Kenya.

The study further recommends there is need for better detection techniques; employing more police officers; better equipment's; use technology; use of detection equipment; and make proactive arrests in regard to problem solving as a strategy of community policing employed to counter crime in Kenya. The study also recommends need to strengthen the relationship between the police officers and members of the public as there is a high level of mistrust especially by members of the public towards the police. Furthermore the National and County Government should develop policy to improve the on how the two levels of Government interact in regards to Community Policing implementation.

5.4.2 Recommendations for further research

This study sought to establish the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya attempting to bridge the gap in knowledge that existed. Although the study attained its objectives, it mainly focused on One County that is Machakos County. Then there is need to replicate the study using many other Counties in Kenya in an attempt to compare the findings.

The there is need to conduct a similar study which will attempt to find out the community policing challenges faced by households in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dominic Muriithi Wanjohi
University of Nairobi
Department of Extra Mural Studies
Machakos Center

Dear respondent,

RE: **DATA COLLECTION**

How are you today? I am a student at the University of Nairobi, pursuing a degree of Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management. To allow fulfill the requirements of the degree, I am carrying out a research titled “**The influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya: a case of Machakos County**”. You have been selected to participate in the study by providing useful information concerning the study.

I would like to ask some questions related to the subject. The information collected from you will enable me find information on the influence of community policing on crime reduction and challenges that face the proper implementation of community policing. All information you give will be treated with utmost confidence and your identity will not be revealed in the report.

Your participation in the study will be highly appreciated.

Thank you in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

Dominic MuriithiWanjohi

APPENDIX II: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. In which ways has crime affected you personally as a Kenyan?

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.....
.....
.....

2. How often do you engage the police in addressing crime and incidences in your area?

.....
.....

3. In your opinion, do you think partnering with police in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in Machakos Sub County?

.....
.....

4. What are the most common techniques you know that have been employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidences in Machakos Sub County?

.....
.....
.....

5. What challenges have you encountered in partnering with the police in combating crime in your area of residence?

.....
.....

To your understanding, does prevention strategies employed by the Community and the Police to reduce crime in Machakos Sub County worked?

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.....
.....

6. Do you think problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime in your area?

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.....

7. Based on the community policing organizational capacity, what would you consider as the two main challenges facing the police regarding community policing in your community?

.....
.....

Suggest the three most important strategies, which you consider community policing officers can employ to improve community policing to counter crime in your community?

.....
.....

In your opinion, do you think the government is doing enough to support community policing in reducing crime in Machakos Sub County?

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.....

8. In your opinion suggest some ways in which the community can play a role to ensure community policing achieves long-term and holistic approach to combat crime in Machakos Sub County?

.....
.....

Thank you for your contribution and stay well

APPENDIX III: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is meant to collect data on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya, a case of Machakos County. The information you give will be used for the purpose of the study only. Please do not write your name on the questionnaire.

SECTION ONE: Demographic data

Please mark with an (x) or (tick) in the box with the appropriate response. Mark one box only.

1. Gender of the respondent Male [] Female []

2. What is your age in years?

18 – 25 [] 26 – 35 [] 36 – 45 [] 46 and above []

3. Number of household members (a) Male (b) Female

4. What is your highest level of education?

No Schooling [] Primary School [] Completed primary []

Completed Secondary [] Tertiary Institution [] University Level []

5. What is your occupation?

Farmer [] Civil Servant [] Teacher [] Business [] Skilled []

Unskilled [] Others [] Specify.....

SECTION II: COMMUNITY POLICING AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS ON CRIME REDUCTION

PART A. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AND CRIME

6. How often do you involve the community in policing practices in your area of jurisdiction?

Very often [] Often [] Occasionally [] Rarely []

7. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements in the table below: Use 1-

Agree (A) 2- Disagree (D) 3- Strongly disagree (SD).

Statement	1-A	2- D	3- SD
Partnership between police and community			
We work with the community towards a common interest.			
The community is interested in solving crime problems just as police are.			
We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community.			
Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy.			
Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police.			
Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction.			

8. In your opinion, do you think involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in your area? Yes [] No []

Give a reason for your answer above:

9. List some of the public and or private agencies involved in community policing partnership to combat criminal activities in your area?

10. Indicate the most common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidents in your area of jurisdiction?

Media campaigns Police-community forums

Accessible mini-stations Community mobile stations

11. What challenges have you encountered in community partnership in an attempt to reduce crime in your area?

12. In your own opinion, suggest some ways in which partnership in community policing can achieve long-term community partnership to combat crime in your area of jurisdiction?

PART B: PREVENTIVE-STRATEGY

13. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements: Use 1- strongly agree (SA)

2-Agree (A) (D) 3- Neutral (N) 4- Disagree (D) 5 – Strongly disagree (SD)

Statement	1- SA	2- A	3- N	4- D	SD
Prevention strategies through community policing					
Community police officers effectively use door-to-door contacts as a crime prevention strategy.					
Watch programs are used (residents keep their eyes on possible criminal activities).					
Community members are provided with hotlines to report crime related incidences or signs					
Community-based intelligence is shared with the police.					
Police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community.					

14. Do you think prevention strategies in community policing reflect what is going on in your

area as regards crime and disorder? Yes [] No []

Give reason for your answer above:

15. Has the community-policing department created new prevention strategies after any

recent criminal activities in Machakos County? Yes [] No []

If your answer is yes: List some of the prevent strategies you are aware of:

16. List the challenges you experience in an effort to prevent crime and disorder activities in your area of jurisdiction?

17. Suggest three ways in which community policing prevent-strategy can be employed to reduce crime in your area of jurisdiction?

PART C: PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES AND CRIME

18. Indicate your level of agreement with the following statements regarding problem-solving in community policing of your area of jurisdiction?

Statement	1- SA	2- A	3- N	4- D	SD
Problem-solving through community policing					
Specific crime and disorder issues or concerns are identified and the most appropriate remedies to counter the problem(s) implemented.					

Failure to adapt to changing technological trends deters the process of identifying criminal activities.					
Police carry out proactive arrests to solve criminal activities.					
Police scan, analyse, respond and assess crime and insecurity.					
Solving of criminal activities is an uphill task for both the community and the police.					

19. Do you think problem-solving strategies in community policing have been effective in the fight against crime and disorder in your area of jurisdiction? Yes No

Give reason for your answer above:

20. Select two items from the list commonly used by community police officers during their daily operations is minimizing criminal activities in your area?

Communication technology Adequate police officers

Sniffer dogs Detection equipment

21. List the challenges you experience in an effort to identify the root causes and problems of criminal activities in your area of jurisdiction?

22. Suggest three ways in which problem-solving as a strategy of community policing can be effectively employed to counter crime in your area of jurisdiction?

SECTION III: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TRENDS AND OCCURANCES OF CRIME

23. In your opinion, do you think the government is doing enough to support community policing in combating crime in Kenya? Yes No

Explain your answer above?

24. How do you rate crime rate in your region?

Thank you for your contribution and stay well